

THE WEATHER.

Today and tomorrow—Fair; little change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 49.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

The Washington Herald prints more local and home news than any other newspaper in the city.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919.

THREE CENTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUMMARY ISSUED AT PARIS; PROTECTS MONROE DOCTRINE; JAPAN'S CLAIM OUT

PLAN TO BUILD RAILROAD TO COAL FIELDS

Secretary Baker Has Under Consideration Project to Convert C. & O. Canal.

TO COST \$20,000,000

Ex-Representative Would Have Park Here and Tunnel Through City

Secretary of War Baker has under consideration a gigantic project for the conversion of the old Chesapeake and Ohio canal into a rail carrier that will connect directly with the coal district of the Cumberland valley at the cost approximately of \$20,000,000.

It was learned yesterday that the plan for development calls for the creation of a beautiful park in Washington besides the construction of a railroad tunnel through the heart of northwest section of the city.

Former Representative Lafe Pence, of Colorado, presented the plans and data for the project to the Secretary of War for study during his trip to Europe and he is expected to make known his decision as to whether the government will co-operate immediately upon his return to this country.

Plans Proposed.

It is proposed:

1. To run a double track railroad over the canal ditch from Cumberland, or a point beyond Cumberland, Md., to Washington. These tracks are to connect at the Cumberland terminus with tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Western Maryland and other intersecting railroad lines, and at the Washington terminus with the tracks of the Washington Terminal Company entering Union Station. The canal line will afford a through and direct easy descending grade route from the coal fields of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and from agriculture, fruit and truck country lying to the east of these coal fields.
2. To develop the potential water power of the Potomac River through construction of a chain of number of storage and impounding lakes along the Potomac River, with minor power plants for local electric power and light production and a main storage power plant in the vicinity of Great Falls for an auxiliary supply of power and light for the District of Columbia and nearby towns and settlements in Maryland and Virginia.
3. To reserve in the canal ditch under the railroad bed a subway or conduit to carry water, gas and oil mains and pipes and electric light, power, telephone and telegraph lines.
4. To combine and co-ordinate the canal and water power development projects within the District of Columbia so as to supplement extension of a contemplated park system in the

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DOUBLE VOTES BROUGHT RUSH

Closing Hours Busy—New Inducements Made Contestants.

The double vote extra prize offered came to a successful close at 11 o'clock last night.

All day yesterday and until the closing hour candidates continued to call at the club headquarters with their subscriptions and while the mail from candidates living outside the District and some perhaps within the District, has not been received as yet, it is estimated that the total result was satisfactory.

For two weeks and three days, candidates who are in the race to win high honors and big prizes, have battled for subscriptions and votes and during this time all new subscriptions counted double the regular schedule of votes.

While nearly all candidates have done good work it would seem from the way subscriptions have been reported from the different candidates

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Story of Tragic Battles On the Western Front

Many Mornings of Hope Ended in Evenings of Gloom.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Looking back on those years of war I remember many mornings of hope which ended in evenings of gloom and tragedy; the mornings of battle when large numbers of British troops assembled secretly for some great assault upon the enemy's lines, knowing that there would be hard and costly fighting, but buoyed up by the belief that they would smash a way through and inflict a bloody defeat. Nearly always in those first three years of war our generals were over-confident and our men uplifted by an optimism due to a faith in their own courage. This faith among the men was the quality by which after many frightful battles and fearful losses they did at last smash their way to victory.

Had to Learn Many Bitter Lessons.

Without that supreme conviction in success they could never have attempted the things they did nor recovered from the disasters that befell them. In my humble opinion some of our generals should have tempered their own optimism—due to the same racial qualities as that of their men—by more caution and a closer knowledge of the enemy's strength, because in many cases the British troops were called upon to attempt the impossible and to make a sacrifice of life on account of overwhelming hazards. Criticism, however, is easy now. We were an army of amateurs fighting the strongest professional army in the world, and our generals and their staffs had to learn many bitter lessons, and our men had to suffer while they were learning.

One of our early battles and one of our worst was that of Loos, which began on September 25, 1915. It was fought in conjunction with the French on our right who had decided to assault the Vimy Ridge above Arras and after its capture to go forward to the south and east of the city of Lens. Our plan was to capture the village of Loos and to encircle Lens on the north and west by sweeping over Hill 70 and getting into the suburbs of Loos, through the mining villages of St. Pierre and St. Auguste. Our information as to the enemy's strength was very inaccurate and before the assault our men were told that

they had only weak forces against them, so that they would have an easy break-through. They were also told to go ahead as fast and as far as they could, with the promise that all the ground they took would be held by supporting troops following close upon their heels. Sir John French was then commander-in-chief, and the main thrust was to be delivered by our First Army, commanded at that time by Sir Douglas Haig. We had massed a large number of guns behind our lines and three days before the battle began I saw them open a terrific and destructive bombardment upon

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"Other Heresies"

Our Board of Education Presents Its Side in the Case of Alice Wood With a "Degree of Clearness Blindly Illuminating."

The old subject of free speech, at an amazing new angle, has been brought up to the country by the ingenuity of the Board of Education of Washington, D. C. The educational authorities of the National Capital have forbidden the teachers of current events in the city's high school to discuss the following subjects:

1. Bolshevism.
2. The league of nations.
3. "Other heresies."

President Wilson will be greatly interested when he returns. The incident began with an inquiry propounded to a teacher in the Washington Western High School by an extremely inquiring student. This student wanted to know if Bolshevism were anarchy. The teacher thereupon explained the difference between Bolshevism and anarchy and recounted the struggle between the two groups in Russia. She displayed a most creditable and even curious amount of knowledge. Few people in all America seem to know that the anarchists fought the Bolshevists and contended with them violently for the mastery of Russia. This teacher knew it. Her name is Alice Wood.

The inquiring student went on then apparently with his inquiries, and Miss Wood is reported to have made two statements, one of which she admits and the other of which she utterly denies. Both her admission and her denial might seem to be entitled to full credence; because the only listeners to her remarks were children, whose testimony on matters so conversational and intricate would naturally be presumed in any court to be inadequate.

The remark she admits making was this: that the Soviet form of election is a form gutting the history, and temperament of Russia and accordingly probably good for Russia. It will be noticed that she spoke here of the Soviet form, of the Soviet framework, and not of the Bolshevik party.

The remark she denies making was this: that the Soviet form of election

is a better form than the American form.

A few weeks later the Superintendent of Schools, acting for the Board of Education, sent her a letter in which there are two passages which cannot be read too often. They are repeated verbatim.

After informing Miss Wood that she was suspended for a week without pay, the letter goes on:

"The board took this action because of your attempt to touch on and interpret certain economic and social subjects in which you were clearly an amateur."

Miss Wood was an amateur in Bolshevism. Yet she had discussed Bolshevism. In doing so she was wrong—according to the board. But she was required to teach current events. As a teacher of English she was under orders to teach current events. A great questioning therefore arose among all the Washington teachers of English and of current events. The world is every day producing a large number of events in railroad regulation, tariff, Federal farm loans, bubonic plague, the maintenance of resale prices, single tax, vers libre, the Dalmatian Coast, the American merchant marine and the ponderability of light. Hereafter, according to the Board of Education of Washington, D. C., the teachers of English who teach current events in the Washington high schools must not discuss any of these subjects unless they are experts in them. It raised a difficulty.

The superintendent therefore went on to the difficulty. He essentially divided all subjects into two classes. In the first class, apparently, the teacher did not need to be an expert. The subjects in that class she might discuss freely. The names of these subjects are to be deduced from their omission from the second class and defines it in the second memorable passage in his letter. He tells Miss Wood that when she returns to teaching after her week's suspension she must refrain from

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BASEBALL SUIT ENDS; \$240,000 AWARDED FEDS

American and National Leagues Must Share in Payment of Damages.

O. B. WILL FIGHT CASE

Revision by Supreme Court Expected—Litigation May Extend Months.

A verdict in favor of the Baltimore Federal League club was returned by the jury in the suit against organized baseball yesterday evening. The actual damages were placed at \$240,000 by the jury. Damages were awarded at \$240,000. The Baltimore Federals had asked \$500,000.

To Appeal Case.

Organized baseball attorneys immediately served notice that they would file a motion for a new trial.

The Baltimore Federal League club brought suit against the National Baseball Commission and the American and National leagues charging organized baseball with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The famous peace pact with the Federal League was attacked along with the form of the players' contract.

Justice Stafford, of the District of Columbia's Supreme Court, has given the jury instructions, generally regarded as favoring the defendants.

Organized baseball, Stafford said, could be held responsible for Federal League mismanagement or lack of players' skill. He said the jury should find for the defendant unless a preponderance of evidence showed that the difficulties that led to the end of the Federal League were due solely to acts of organized baseball.

Should the verdict stand it is expected that the damages will be divided equally between the National and American leagues.

Immediately after the verdict organized baseball officials announced they would fight the case to the highest court.

"The damages will never be collected," one attorney said, when asked how they would be divided between the two leagues.

Monopoly Charged.

The Baltimore Federal club charged that organized baseball has attempted to monopolize the business of competitive baseball exhibitions for profit and

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YANKS IN RUSSIA ARE RESERVES

President of Northern Government Says Americans Do Little Fighting.

London, April 12.—(United Press.)—Nicholas Tchaikovsky, president of the Northern Russian government, said tonight that American troops are doing very little actual fighting on the Archangel front, being employed mostly in reserve.

"Only a few Americans have been participating in the fighting in Northern Russia since the armistice," he said. "The majority of them are in barracks or holding towns as reserves. The Americans are valuable as friends of the republic, but they are not helping much in a military way."

"Once I visited the Pinega front and saw some Americans in a village behind the lines. I inquired why they were not fighting. 'I was told they were there for a special purpose and had simply been ordered to hold the town.'"

"American engineers have been very efficient in Archangel since last fall. They put up many barracks in a brief time after their arrival."

Serbian Revolt Reported.

Budapest, April 12.—A revolution was reported today to have broken out in Serbia. The report could not be confirmed.

Agreement Reached at Peace Parleys Upon Main Terms of Great Covenant With Final Treaty of Peace in Sight

Official Summary of League Terms

Paris, April 12.—The following official summary of the covenant of the league of nations was given out tonight:

"One—The league of nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The league will include (a) the belligerent states named in a document annexed to the covenant; (b) all the neutral states so named and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the states already members of the league. A state may withdraw from the league providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice."

"Two—The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member states, each state, however, having only one vote and a council comprising, for the present, one representative of each of the five great powers and each of four other powers, as selected from time to time by the assembly. The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly."

"Other powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are specially interested. In the council, as in the assembly, each state will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals, (the council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world;

the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by majority vote. The league will have a permanent secretariat under a secretary general.

The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaux are also to be established.

"Three—The member states agree: (a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the states themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council. (b) To exchange full information of their existing armies, and their naval and military programs; (c) to respect each others' territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression."

"(d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a state's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made, and even then not to go to war with a state which accepts the award or recommendation."

"(e) To regard a state which has broken covenant (d) as having committed an act of war against the league; to break off all economic and other relations with it, and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops to those states which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league."

"The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several

governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.) (f) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league, communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaty and international conditions which do not accord with present needs, and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the covenant."

"A state which breaks its agreement may be expelled from the league by the council."

"Four—The covenant, does not affect the validity of international engagements as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

"Five—The former German colonies and territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by states which are willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise a general supervision."

"Six—The member states accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies."

"Seven—The league is recognized as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally."

"Eight—Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the states on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the league."

(Owing to a delay in cabling the full text was not received when this paper went to press.)

STORM HOLDS UP OVERSEA FLIGHT

Pilot Harry Hawker Announces Attempt Will Be Made Today.

St. Johns, N. F., April 12 (United Press).—Unexpected delays prevented Pilot Harry Hawker and Lieut. Com. Mackenzie Grieve starting their trans-Atlantic flight, this afternoon, as had been planned.

Hoping to get a lead upon Maj. C. W. F. Morgan, who arrived today with his Martinsyde plane, Hawker and Grieve had planned to start at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There was a storm in mid-Atlantic, and this caused the fliers to postpone the start.

Hawker announced tonight that he will make his attempt to "hop off" tomorrow between 2 and 4 p.m. Much depends upon the weather, however.

Greatest interest was manifested here tonight over the flight, which has become a race between the two entrants. Morgan's presence here, with his portable hangar constructed and his machine virtually assembled, has quickened the sporting blood of all concerned. Indications were that if Hawker is delayed another day the two machines may start simultaneously.

Hawker will draw down \$100,000 if he succeeds in crossing the ocean. He is competing for the London Daily Mail prize of \$50,000, and in addition will receive a bonus of a like amount from the Sopwith Company. Navigator Grieve will receive a \$20,000 bonus from the Sopwith Company and in addition will get a share of the Northcliffe money.

Ukrains Advance in Crimea.

Paris, April 12.—A Bolshevik wireless message from Kieff today reported that Ukrainian Soviet forces had occupied Dohonok Junction (in Crimea), and were approaching Simferopol, 50 miles northeast of Sebastopol.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD. Requests its readers to call immediate attention to any errors in delivery service.

REIGN OF TERROR STARTS IN HUNGARY

Berlin, via London, April 12.—Hungary's reign of terror is starting, according to 500 refugees from Budapest. The arrivals report that robberies are occurring wholesale and street fights are of frequent occurrence.

There is a constant rattle of machine guns during the daylight hours. Business has been closed.

WARNS AGAINST HUNS IN PEACE

British War Minister Says Allies Must See that Enemy Atones.

London, April 12.—War Minister Churchill, in a speech here today, declared that "making peace with Germany does not mean making friends with Germany."

"After the war is over, after the enemy is beaten, after he has sued for mercy, I am in favor of making peace with him," said Churchill.

"Making peace with Germany does not mean making friends with Germany. But peace, put at its very lowest, means a state of affairs where certain common interests are recognized; where the beaten side, having taken its beating and paid its forfeit, may still have a chance of life and a chance for the future."

"All my military advisers, without exception, have warned me that the most vital step we ought to take immediately to secure victory is to feed Germany and supply her with raw materials necessary for her to resume her economic life."

"The way of atonement is open for Germany. By combating Bolshevism, by being the bulwark against it, Germany may take the first step toward ultimate reform with the civilized world."

Bavarian Soviet Falls, Says Munich Dispatch.

Basle, April 12.—The Bavarian Soviet Republic was overthrown Friday, according to a Munich dispatch to the Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

DEBS ON WAY TO U.S. PRISON

Leader Unguarded As He Leaves Home Town—Affirms Innocence.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 12.—In-guarded and unescorted, Eugene V. Debs boarded a Big Four train here at 10 o'clock tonight at the first lap of his journey to a Federal prison at Moundsville, W. Va.

The Socialist leader, many times the nominee of his party for the Presidency, was on his way to Cleveland to give himself up to Federal authorities for ten years' imprisonment. He was convicted in the United States court there of trying to obstruct the nation's efforts in a speech at Canton, Ohio.

A telephone call today from the district attorney at Cleveland informed Debs that United States marshals would not come to Terre Haute after him and that he should go to Cleveland.

Is 63 Years Old.

Since the warrant for his arrest and imprisonment was issued at Washington last Thursday, Debs has been arranging his business and personal affairs in preparation for the call that he knew was coming. He visited his office Friday for the first time since he became ill in Cincinnati some weeks ago and spent a few hours writing.

Although he is 63 years of age, Debs did not appear to mind the prison term he faces. Just before departing he said that the seeds of his teachings would be sown throughout the world despite his imprisonment and that his doctrines would live forever. The uppermost thought in his mind was the welfare of his wife, whom he clasped in last embrace as the conductor called "all aboard." Mrs. Debs will remain in Terre Haute with her mother.

"I stand on the threshold of going to prison with malice toward none and with perfect faith in the rectitude of my course and an absolute confidence in the justice and ultimate triumph of the cause to which I have gladly given my life," Debs said. "To ask a pardon would be to confess guilt."

Twenty-four years ago, Debs went to Federal prison for his part in a railroad strike at Chicago.

Germany Loses All Her Colonies with Administration Provided for in Pact by Protectorate of League Member. Similar Government will Be Applied to Turkey by Terms of Agreement.

DOCUMENT ABOLISHES ALL SECRET TREATIES

Permanent Court of International Justice Will Be Established and Constitution Creates Permanent Secretariat Under Secretary-General. Power which Breaks Pact Must Fight Against All Other Members.

Paris, April 12 (United Press).—Germany loses all her colonies, it was revealed in an official summarization of the revised league of nations covenant made public tonight.

The colonies, as well as the territories of the Turkish Empire, will be administered by the league through states acting as voluntary mandatories.

Monroe Doctrine Protected.

The Monroe doctrine is protected by the following paragraph: "The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

The members of the league will agree to reduce their armaments under plans suggested by the league council, with the consent of the state themselves. In case of disputes, the member states will submit their differences to arbitration or inquiry by the council.

The council, however, can make no ruling that affects purely domestic matters. War shall not be resorted to until at least three months after an award is made, and not then against the state which accepts the award.

Breaking Law of War.

A power which breaks the league covenant will be regarded as having committed an act of war against the league. The other states will break off all relations with it, and the council will recommend the apportionment of forces, if any, to be directed against the refractory nation, with the approval of the states affected.

All treaties must be published and may not conflict with the principle of the league.

Affairs of the league will be administered by an assembly consisting of three representatives of each of the nations—with but one vote for each power—and a council composed of five great powers, and each of the four other powers. Representation on the council may be increased by unanimous consent. Both bodies will meet at stated intervals.

Court of International Justice.

The league will have a permanent secretariat under a secretary general. A permanent court of international justice also will be established.

A state may withdraw from the league by giving two years' notice.

Japanese Amendment Defeated.

The Japanese amendment to the league of nations covenant, proposing for racial equality, was defeated at the league commission meeting Friday evening. It was rejected 11 to 6.

A message has been sent to the Japanese delegation, asking the league to consider the amendment. The Japanese delegates are understood to be pressed for time in Japan, feeling that feeling there is